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Lot No. 835

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Stack Sale

June 20, 1973

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*Stack Sale
June 20, 1973*

West May Vol I p 298
The Names Chron Vol 20
p. 67 (1859)

Magazine," Vol. I,
Account of Colonial

1776.² The die for this and the preceding coin, is believed to have been cut by that well known patriot of the Revolution, Col. Paul Revere, who was by trade a goldsmith and engraver.³

A copper coin of the size of a half-cent, supposed to have been struck at this time (1776), has upon one side thirteen stars, which run parallel to and are equi-distant from each other. Upon the reverse are the letters 'U. S. A.', the s being of larger size and partly extending across the other letters.

Another copper coin, called the Columbia Token, without date, of about the size of a dime has on the obverse a head with the word COLUMBIA; reverse, a female figure seated, holding a balance; of this there are three varieties.

The most common of the so-called Washington Cents, bears on the obverse a laureated head with the inscription WASHINGTON AND INDEPENDENCE, 1783. Reverse, a wreath with UNITED STATES

The New-Jersey Gazette, December 19, 1785

A new and curious kind of Coppers have lately made their appearance in New-York, the novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation - These coppers are in fact similar to continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes, and on the other U.S.A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a mint into consideration, and carry it into effect, it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old fuster buttons, for they are nearly as valuable as the coppers above described, and hardly so plenty.

- 2 25 771. Nova Constellatio, Half Dollar, 1783. In general design resembling the last, from the same collection, and in same condition.
- 80 772. James II., tin piece, original, scarce.
- 80 773. Nova Constellatio, 1783, very fine.
- 30 774. Nova Constellatio, 1785.
- 1 50 775. Nova Constellatio, 1785, *uncirculated*, a rare piece in this condition.
- 1 75 776. Nova Constellatio, very fine, nearly proof, rare.
- 5 75 777. U. S. A., or Bar Cent, in perfect condition, *original*.
- 1 50 778. U. S. A., or Bar Cent, struck in silver, in this variety the S passes under the A.
- 1 00 779. U. S. A., or Bar Cent, in silver, unlike the last, the S is over both the U and A.

Of the last described two pieces, I know nothing, but presume they are of modern make.

- 1 50 780. Fugio, or Franklin Cent, 1787, original, very fine.
- 1 00 781. Fugio, 1787, struck in silver, from original dies discovered a few years since, in New Haven, fine impression.
- 35 782. Fugio, 1787, same as the last, in copper, very fine.
- 3 00 783. Vermont Cent, 1785, "Vermonts Respublica," rev., "Quarta Decima Stella," very fine indeed and scarce.
- 1 10 784. Vermont Cent, 1788, obv., "Vermont Auctori," rev., "Inde et Lib," fine.
- 1 15 785. Vermont Cent, obv., "Vermont Auctori," rev., "Britania," obv., fine, rev., poorly struck.
- 1 25 786. Massachusetts Cent, 1787, very fine.
- 3 00 787. Massachusetts Half Cent, 1787, very fine, nearly proof surface.
- 30 788. Massachusetts Cent, 1788, fine.
- 4 35 789. Massachusetts Half Cent, 1788, perfectly *uncirculated*, nearly proof impression.
- 55 790. Connecticut Cent, 1787, common variety, but in remarkably fine condition.
- 35 791. Connecticut Cent, 1787, variety, fine.
- 60 792. Connecticut Cent, perfectly *uncirculated*, but misstruck.
- 11 00 793. New York Cent, 1787; eagle and stars, "E Pluribus

W. Elliot Woodward, 19th Sale
Collection of Henry W. Holland
Nov 11-16, 1878

ween 1700 and 1706 there was in New York, as we know there was in other American colonies, deficiency of cash, to supply which and perhaps somewhat to regulate the unsettled currency, the dies of our coin were prepared in Holland, possibly at the instance of some Dutch inhabitant of New York, but were used to strike nothing more offensive to the sovereign's right of coining than this harmless trial piece in soft metal."



No. 15.—Obv. U S A in monogram. Milled border.

Rev. Thirteen horizontal bars. Milled border. Copper. Edge, plain; size 15½.

No. 16.—Obv. Monogram similar to last, but the letters exhibit slight differences in position; notably the tail of the S pauses abruptly at the base of the U, whereas in No. 15 it passes over upon the U.

Rev. Thirteen horizontal bars of a slightly different style from last. The borders are milled, but more unevenly than on the preceding piece, which is not esteemed so rare as this. Copper. Edge, plain; size 15½.

The "Bar Cent," as this singular token is usually called, is credited, upon the unreliable authority of the late Charles I. Bushnell, to one of the Wyons, at Birmingham, England. The device U S A was upon the old Continental buttons, which offered the model for this coin. The same authority assigns the piece to New York city, where he claims it first made its appearance in the month of November, 1785. The value of the Bar cent—if it ever had any—has been entirely destroyed by the large circulation of counterfeits, said to have been made by a die-sinker named Bolen, in Springfield, Mass. To this person is also ascribed a different type, bearing on the obverse a smaller monogram U S A. There are many well-informed numismatists who repudiate the Bar cent entirely as a colonial or early state issue, and regard it as a work of recent date. The writer, who for twenty-four years has been actively engaged in coin collecting, is free to confess that he never saw a Bar cent which he believed to be a genuine colonial. There are many who think differently, with whom we will not attempt to dispute. A Bar cent "guaranteed original" sold in the

Aug 1962 Cleve Publ. hth

Visitors Guide and History of the United States Mint
by Andrew M. Smith Phila 1885

p 69

The Bar Cent is believed to have been made
in England in the year 1785 and sent over to New
York for circulation in America. It has the monogram
U. S. A in large Roman letters. In ~~one~~^{one} variety the
S is over the other letters, and in another the S
is over the U and the A over the S. The Reverse
has thirteen parallel bars.

the sentiment "Utile Dulci." One variety is without the scroll. The Half-penny is similar; a few are found with the date 1724. The Farthing is also similar. The words Utile Dulci are never found on the uncrowned Halfpence and Farthings. Fine specimens of the Rosa's bring from Five to Ten Dollars each. The rarer varieties, of course, much more.

An extremely rare Rosa Americana of the largest size exists, of the date 1738. One of them is said to be in the British Museum. Another was sold from the collection of Dr. Chas. Clay, of Manchester, England, in New York City, in the year 1871, for \$190. Obverse, laureated bust of George II. "Georgivs II., D. G. Rex." Reverse: rose branch with seven leaves, a full-blown rose and a bud crowned; "Rosa Americana, 1733." "Utile Dulci," on a scroll, beneath the rose.

We sometimes meet with a copper coin something smaller in diameter and not so thick as the old U. S. Cent, having the following characters: Obverse, two L's crossed under a crown. Legend—*Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum*. Reverse: "Colonies Françoises 1721 H." Sometimes the date is 1722. The piece tells its own story, being issued during the minority of Louis XV by the French Government for its Colonies. As Louisiana was one of these, it probably circulated there, and is accordingly classed among American Colonials.

Another considerably heavier copper, engrailed on the edge was issued by the same government in the year 1767. Obverse: Two flambeaux, crossed and tied together. Legend—*Colonies Françoises L. XV.* Reverse: Three fleur-de-lis under a crown, are encircled by two half-wreaths fastened by their stems. Legend—*Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum 1767.*

The majority of those now seen have had the three fleur-de-lis obliterated by the letters R F stamped upon them. This, it is believed, was done by order of the Republican Government after its establishment.

The well-known Virginia Half-Pennies seem to have been very plentiful. A number of different dies were used. A laureated bust of George the Third is surrounded, as on the English Halfpenny, with his title "Georgivs, III. Rex." The Reverse has an ornamental and crowned shield, emblazoned quarterly: 1, England empaling Scotland; 2, France; 3, Ireland; 4, the electoral dominions. Legend—*Virginia*. Date, 1773. One variety is so much larger than the others as sometimes to be called the penny, but it is not nearly large enough.

A similar devise, dated 1774, has been found in silver, and is known as the Virginia Shilling. It is possible that a coinage of Shillings for Virginia was intended at this time, of which the above was a pattern. However this may have been, the coin is of great rarity, probably less than half a dozen in all are known to coin collectors of the present day.

A very rare if not unique piece, whose history is not known, is called the "Non Dependens Status," from the Legend on the Obverse. This Legend surrounds a draped bust, facing right, the hair falling on the shoulder. Reverse: an Indian in a tunic of feathers, facing left, seated on a globe. In his right hand is a bunch of tobacco; his left rests upon a shield. Legend—*America*. Date, 1778. Judging by the copy that has been made of this piece, which is said to have been engraved only, it must be a fine design handsomely executed.

The Bar Cent is believed to have been made in England, in the year 1785, and sent over to New York for circulation in America. It has the monogram "U. S. A. in large Roman letters. In one variety the S is over the other letters, and in another the S is over the U, and the A over the S. The Reverse has thirteen parallel bars. A good Bar Cent can be had for Three or Four Dollars. Other pieces made probably in this country, but not authorized, that were intended for the needs of the New York colonists, will now be described.

Montroville W. Dickeson
The American Numismatic Manual
Phila 1859

COLONIAL COINS.

89

U. S. A. COPPER.

Device.—Thirteen bars which run parallel to, and equidistant from, each other—typical of the thirteen United colonies or States.

Reverse.—The letters U. S. A.

(Size 7. See Plate VIII., Figure 12.)

One other emission, precisely the same. (Size 6.)

Of the above coppers, there is but a single type and two varieties. They bear no date. It is asserted by some, they were issued in 1776—favoring the idea, that the issue of a coinage at this time was intended as an endorsement of the Declaration of American Independence; by others, that they made their appearance in 1783—the year of its recognition by Great Britain.

They were, at any rate, merely a private enterprise, and we have learned, satisfactorily to ourselves, that they were really gotten up and struck off in Cherry street, in Philadelphia.

As this location is the birthplace of the “Washington cent of 1791,” it looks a little as if the Mr. Harper, therewith so prominently connected, might possibly have paid some attention to the art of coining, before the period when he became so famous.

there are
not two
genuine
varieties

which 1791
→ wrong

NON. DEPENDENS. STATUS.

Device.—A bust, facing to the right, hair plain and flowing, resembling an Indian chief. On the shoulder, in a small circle, is a flag and sword crossed, and 1778. in the angle, thus formed, are four fleur-de-lis—arms of France. On the breast is a small head with wings extending half-way up toward the shoulder.

Legend.—NON · DEPENDENS · STATUS ·

Reverse.—Full length figure of an Indian seated on a globe, around his loins an apron of feathers; in his right hand he holds a bunch of tobacco leaves, in the left a shield, on which is the American flag and a sword crossed, and in each angle, formed thereby, a fleur-de-lis, same as on the shoulder-knot on the obverse.

Legend.—AMERICA.

Exergue.—1778.

(Size 8. See Plate VIII., Figure 13.)

An engraved piece, so elaborately designed as was this, we are sorry to say, is without a history. It certainly must have thoroughly taxed the powers of design of some one, to combine so many emblems, and, at the same time too, so suggestive of facts and ideas, upon a single copper.

←
this is
not
genuine
—
a connection

During 1820 the production of copper cents was stopped for six months because the demand was over supplied.

The Bar Cents

The following item taken from a New Jersey newspaper dated November 12, 1785, tends to show that the bar cents were not coined under the supervision of Robert Morris:

"A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U. S. A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a Mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty."

According to the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of 1778 the soldiers' buttons were made of a composition of lead and tin in proportions of about three to one.

HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST UNITED STATES MINT

ITS PEOPLE AND ITS OPERATIONS

BY
FRANK H. STEWART

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Old and Rare Coins

Almost without exception all of the rare United States coins were made prior to 1832 in the First United States Mint. The rarest copper coin is the 1792 silver center cent, of which two planchets were found in 1907, when the first one of the Mint Buildings was demolished. Despite tempting offers from the late J. C. Mitchelson, who came all the way from Connecticut, and others, these planchets were given to the City of Philadelphia and, together with other coins and relics of our First Mint, are on exhibition in Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, where the Mint Act of 1792 was passed.

HISTORY
OF THE
FIRST UNITED STATES MINT
ITS PEOPLE AND ITS OPERATIONS

BY
FRANK H. STEWART



PRIVATELY PRINTED
1924

New Jersey Gazette (Trenton)
December 19, 1785

by Frank H. Stewart

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Arcadia, combined to strike money in the common name of the entire people. One of the hemidrachms of this first federal coinage was the prototype of the well known coinage of the league. (Obv. head of Zeus Amariēs, Rev. monogram of the Achaeans in wreath)

It was, however, not until 280 BC that the league was reorganized with two of the communes throwing off the yoke of Macedon. The coinage that followed formed the staple currency of the Peloponnesus for the next 130 years. Forty three towns took part in this Federal Currency.

Listed are a group of silver coins of the league each completely attributed and listed by towns.

Aegeira—VF 6.50, Abt. Fine 4.50
 Aegium—Fine 5.50
 Antigoneia—VF 6.00, Fine 5.50
 Argos—Very Good 4.25
 Corinth—Very Fine 6.50
 Elis—VF 6.00, Fine 5.50
 Megalopolis—Very Fine 6.00
 Messenia—VF 6.00, Fine 5.50
 Pallantium—VF 6.00, Fine 5.50
 Patrae—Fine 5.50
 Phlius—Very Fine 6.00
 Sicyon—Fine 5.50
 Tegea—Fine 5.50

ANCIENTS—GREECE

ANACTORIUM, Colony of Corinth circa 300-250 BC.
 Stater-Athena/Pegasus BMC 119.49 Fine 10.00
 Stater-Athena/Pegasus BMC 120.54 Fine 10.00
 Stater-Athena/Pegasus BMC 121.66 Very Good 8.50
 ARGOS AMPHILOCHICUM, Colony of Corinth circa 350-270 BC.
 Stater-Athena/Pegasus BMC 122.11 Fine 11.00
 BOCOTIA-Obolus 387 BC. VG 6.00
 CAULONIA circa 480-388 BC.
 Stater-female fig. R Stag VG 8.50
 BYZANTINE 416-357 BC. Drachma Very Good 8.00
 CAMPANO-TARENTINE Third Century BC.
 Didrachm-Syllogae 904 Fine 11.00
 Didrachm-Syllogae 901 Fine 11.00
 CORINTH 350-338 BC.
 Stater Athena/Pegasus. Fine 8.50, Very Fine 10.00
 Drachm Athena/Pegasus BMC 30.284 Fine 8.00
 CROTON 550-480 BC.
 Stater-Syllogae pg. 1759, Fine 10.00 Very Good 8.00
 DYRRHACIUM, Colony of Corinth 350-300 BC.
 Stater Athena/Pegasus BMC 101.6 Fine 10.00
 GELA circa 466-415 BC.
 Tetradrachm-Große 2252 VG 15.00

LEUCAS, Colony of Corinth circa 330-250 BC.

Stater Athena/Pegasus BMC 133.161 Fine 10.00

NEAPOLIS circa 325-241 BC.

Didrachm BMC 103.85, Fine 7.50 Very Good 5.50

METAPONTUM 5th-4th Century B. C.
 Stater Noe 454, Fine 8.00

RHODES in CARIA 304-166 BC.

Didrachm BMC Pg. 243 VG 6.00

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Tetradrachm-head r/fig. seated 1. Fine 12.00, VG 10.00

TARENTUM 272-235 BC.

Stater-Evans VIII A. 9, Fine 8.00, G 4.50

THYRRHEUM, Colony of Corinth 350-250 BC.

Stater Athena/Pegasus BMC 139.10 Fine 8.00, Very Good 4.50

VELIA, 5th Century BC.

Drachm Athena/Lion devouring prey. BMC 305.9 Fine 5.00, VG 4.00

TRADE DOLLARS

1873-CC—About Unc. 95.00

1874—Proof 80.00, Impaired Proof 55.00

1874-S—Fine, 3 chop-marks 12.50

1874-CC—Uncirculated 70.00

1875-S—Uncirculated 27.50

1875-S—Very Fine, 7 chop-marks 15.00

1875-S—Fine, 5 chop-marks 12.50

1875-CC—Fine 17.50

1876-S—Unc. 22.50, AU 18.00, XF 15.00, VF 12.00, F 8.50

1876-S—Fine, 4 chop-marks 11.00

1876-CC—About Unc. 52.50

1877—Fine 8.00

1877-S—Unc. 20.00, AU 16.00, VF 10.00, Fine 8.00

1877-S—Fine, 3 chop-marks 11.00, Fine 1 chop-mark 9.50

1877-CC—Extremely Fine, very attractive 85.00

1878-S—Unc. 20.00, XF 12.00, VF 10.00, Fine 8.00

1878-S—Fine, 3 chop-marks 10.50

1879—Proof, beautifully toned 75.00, Proof 67.50

1880—Brilliant Proof 70.00

1881—Brilliant Proof 85.00

1882—Brilliant Proof 72.50

1883—Brilliant Proof 87.50

NUMISMATIC BOOKS

A 19 page list of Numismatic Books for sale has been prepared and will be sent to interested collectors.

COLONIALS

BAR CENT (about 1785) U.S.A. interlocked, Rev. 13 Bars, Gem Uncirculated. From the famous Wurtzbach Coll.	\$250.00
CONNECTICUT CENT 1785 African Head, Fine	17.50
1786 Mailed Bust facing left. Very Good	5.00
1787 Draped Bust facing left. Fine, ...	10.00
COVENTRY HALF PENNY 1793 Lady Godiva on horse. Lettered edge. Ex-Wurtzbach. Mint red, superb 75.00, Fine.	6.50
FLORIDA 1/24 Real, 1685-1688— Pewter. Uncirculated, (Wurtz- bach Coll.	75.00
FRENCH COLONIES 1722 Sou. V. F.	22.50
1767 SOU, counterstamped R.F., V. F.	13.00
FUGIO CENT 1787 STATES UN- ITED at sides of circle. Mint red gem, (Wurtzbach)	85.00
Same, Very Good.	9.00
KENTUCKY CENT 1792 Lettered edge. Payable in Lancaster, London or Bristol. Gem. (Wurtz- bach)	65.00
MASSACHUSETTS Pine Tree Shill- ing 1652 Small planchet, at- tempted puncture, worn	20.00
1652 Small planchet, holed	20.00
1652 Pine Tree Sixpence, holed	10.00
1788 Cent Fine 8.00, VG 5.25 G. 4.25	
MOTT TOKEN 1789 Thick plan- chet. Extremely Fine.	40.00
NEW JERSEY CENT 1787 Out- line to shield, Very Fine but gashed near rim	20.00
1787 CENT, Very Good 5.75, G. 3.50	
1787 CENT PLURIBS. Fine	13.50
NORTH AMERICAN TOKEN 1781 Sailing Vessel, COMMERCE Good.	4.00
NOVA CONSTELLATIO CENT 1783 Pointed rays. Fair	4.00
1783 Blunt Rays, 1L. Good	5.00
1785 2LS. Good.	7.00
RHODE ISLAND 1778-9 TIN, wreath below ship. Uncirculated (Wurtzbach)	150.00
ROSA AMERICANA PENNY 1723 Crowned rose. VF	25.00
VERMONT CENT 1786 Fair.	3.00
VIRGINIA HALF PENNY 1773 No period after GEORGIUS. Proof-like Gem. Ex-Wurtzbach	90.00
VOCE POPULI 1760 Halfpenny About Fine, 6.50 Fair.	3.00
WASHINGTON CENT 1791 Large Eagle. Fine.	15.00

SMALL CENTS

1857—Very Fine 8.50, F 6.00, VG 4.50 G 2.50	
1858—Small Letters, Br. Unc. 67.50, Unc. not full brilliance 48.50, AXF 16.10 VF 12.50, F 9.00	
1858—Large Letters, Very Good 5.00	
1859—AXF 8.50, VF 7.00, F 5.00, VG 2.75, Good 2.00	
1859—Type Coins, nothing to look at but date shows 1.00	
1860—AU 16.50, VF 6.00, F 4.50, VG 2.75, Good 1.75	
1861—AU, 30.00, VF 12.00, VG 6.75, G 5.00	
1862—Unc. 8.00, XF 5.50, Very Fine 4.60, F 2.75, VG 2.25, Good 1.40	
1863—Unc. 7.00, XF 5.00, VF 3.50, F 2.75, VG 1.75, Good 1.00	
1864—Copper Nickel. XF 10.00, VF 7.50, VG 4.00, Good 2.75	
1864—L on Ribbon. Unc. Recut 186, "Un- ited States of America" 150.00	
1864—L, VF 60.00, VG 20.00, G+ 14.50	
1864—Bronze, Unc. 17.50, AU 13.50, XF 11.50, F 6.00, VG 2.00, Good 1.50	
1865—VG 2.25, Good 1.50	
1869—Good 9.50, Proof 125.00	
1870—VG 13.50, Good 8.50	
1871—VF but corroded 20.00	
1873—Closed 3, VF 15.50, Good 5.00	
1873—Open 3, VF 11.00, VG 5.50, G 4.00	
1874—VF 9.00, VG 3.50, G 2.25	
1875—VF but polished 8.00, About Fine 6.00, VG 4.50, Good 3.00	
1876—Very Fine 12.50	
1877—Nice Proof 425.00	
1878—Proof 35.00	
1878—VG 8.00, Good 5.00	
1879—Iridescent Proof 22.50, Proofs 20.00	
1879—Unc. 12.00, XF 8.00, VF 5.50, VG 1.75, Good 1.25	
1880—Proof 16.00, Dull Proof 14.50	
1880—Unc. 12.00, XF 9.00, VF 7.00, F 2.50, VG 1.50, Good .75	
1881—Iridescent Proof 20.00, Unc. 12.00 VG 1.50, Good .75	
1882—Unc. 9.50, VG 1.25, Good .75	
1883—Iridescent Proof 15.00, Proof 12.00, Dull Proof 10.00, F 2.00, VG 1.50, Good .75	
1884—Iridescent Proof 25.00, Proof 20.00, Proof, light rub 17.50, VG 2.00, G 1.00	
1885—Proof 32.50, Toned Unc. 16.50, VG 6.00, Good 3.00	
1886—Variety II, VG 3.00, Good 2.00	
1887—Iridescent Proof 18.00, Proof 15.00, Stained Proof, some toned 12.00, Br. Unc. 9.00, AU 6.50, VF 2.50, F 1.50, VG .60, Good .30	
1888—Toned Proofs 16.50, Proofs 13.50, Unc. with spot 7.00, AU 6.00, XF 5.00, VF 3.00, F 2.00, VG .75, G .35	
1889—Proof 15.00, Unc. 6.50, Unc. spotted or stained 5.00, A U 5.00, XF 4.00, F 1.50, VG .75, Good .30	
1890—Toned Proof 17.50, Proof 15.00, AU 5.50, XF 4.25, F 1.50, VG .75, Good .30	

~~Exhibit. Auctioneers~~ Oct 16, 1891. Catalogue
by Frossard, 108th Sale

— 10 —

- 216 CALIFORNIA. 1851. Pattern \$20.00. Bust of Liberty in circle of stars; rev., Pallas seated, a bear, gorgon-shield and sheaf of wheat at her side, SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA. Cop., v. fine & rare.
- 217 — 1851. Pattern \$5.00, similar obv.; rev., 5 | DOLLAR | SAN FRANCISCO | STANDARD MINT | 22 CARAT | FIVE IN OPEN WREATH. Nickel; sharp, uncirc., rare.
- 218 — 1851. Pattern \$5.00. Similar obv.; rev., value in wreath, SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA. Cop. proof, same as Parmelee 258.
- 219 NEW ENGLAND. Shilling. N. E., rev., XII. Silver, one Wyatt's copy, one electrotpe. 2 pcs.
- 220 MASSACHUSETTS. 1652. Willow tree Shilling. Poor; rare.
- 221 — 1652. Wyatt's Oak Tree Shilling. Fine.
- 222 — 1652. Pine Tree Shilling. Small tree, small planchet. Very good; rare.
- 223 — 1652. Pine Tree Shilling. Large tree, small planchet. Good.
- 224 — 1652. Wyatt's Pine Tree Sixpence. Fine. 2 pcs.
- 225 — 1787. Cent. Horned eagle variety. Sharp; extremely fine or uncirc. Rare.
- 226 NEW JERSEY. 1786. Cent, wide shield; rev., break in die from horse's mouth to breast. Very fine; scarce variety.
- 227 Bar Cent. U. S. A. in monogram over the date 1777; rev., 13 bars. Silver, modern. This identical piece was sent from New York with others of similar character by its probable manufacturers to be sold at auction in London. It was there purchased for speculative purposes at a high price and reshipped to the place of its nativity at £30 or so. Here the character of the piece was detected and the fraud exposed, but we are not aware that the swindled Englishman recovered his money, all coins and medals being sold in London sales without guarantee. Phenomenally curious!
- 228 John Law. Satirical medal on the great Mississippi colonization scheme. Folly enthroned, RIDERE REGNARE EST; rev., coat-of-arms supported by monkey-headed men, LUNA DUCE AUSPICE MOMO. Copper, silvered (?) Fine, rare. 28.
- 229 George Washington, 1791. Cent, small eagle rev., very good; rare.
- 230 — 1793. Liverpool half Penny. Same obv., as in last described; rev., a ship. Very fine, scarce.
- 231 — Military bust; rev., shield, LIBERTY AND SECURITY; on edge AN ASYLUM, etc. Sharp, uncirculated. 21.
- 232 — 1795. Bust of Washington; rev., a grate. Rare Half-penny token; sharp, uncirculated.
- 233 Early Store Cards, etc., size of old cop. Cent. V. good and fine. 17 pcs.

struck in copper, and we can believe that, since they are very difficult to find. An excellent piece for comparison and study purposes. Mottled-red-brown toning. Ex Col. Green Collection. UNCIRCULATED.



Lot No. 835

- 835 **1785 Bar Cent. Silver.** Though the A crosses over the S as in the original, other details do not match up with the original exactly. However, it does not match up with the Bolen copy exactly either. Perhaps Woodward, who purchased the dies from Bolen in 1862, had them altered somewhat. **12 specimens struck in silver.** From Schulman's 9/22/56 Sale, lot 1843, where it was pedigreed as being from the Farouk Collection and where it brought \$105.00. A very rare item. UNCIRCULATED, PROOF-LIKE.

*Stack Sale
June 20, 1973*

by Charles R. Hoskins, Director

Early Replicas of Colonial Coinage Present Hazard

During the American Bicentennial year interest in the coins of the colonies and the young nation, issued in the 1600's and 1700's, may rise to levels unknown in the past. Many collectors of Americana will enter the colonial coin market for the first time.

Those who buy from dealers who know early American coins and deal in only genuine specimens will be fortunate. But the demand for these pieces by less knowledgeable collectors will cause an increase in the fraudulent sale of replicas and counterfeits.

Detection of the common replicas is usually a fairly straightforward matter for numismatists. The seam on the edge identifies many of them as forgeries. Several typical replicas, with porous surfaces and vague detail, are shown

Also illustrated are three examples of the "Bar" cent of the 1785 period; one is genuine, another is an early copy, and the third is a modern replica.

While the early copies are less common than the modern replicas, they present the greater hazard for collectors, some are quite well made and have the appearance of genuine coins until compared with known genuine pieces under a stereo microscope. One counterfeit early American coin was detected by ANACS only after the most detailed non-destructive analysis of the metal in the core of the piece.

Replicas of early American coins first appeared in the years preceding the Civil War. At that time the popularity of numismatics in the United States was beginning to develop, and collectors unable to obtain original specimens of scarce colonial coins were often content to place replicas in their collections.

New Englander John Bolen engraved dies and struck colonial coin replicas in quantity between 1862 and 1869. His replicas included the 1694 Carolina Token, the 1737 Hingley copper, the very

Plated, Base Metal Replicas



Massachusetts Cent, 1780



New Hampshire Token, 1776



Continental Dollar, 1776

scarce 1785 Confederation coppers, the Bar Cent and the Clinton Cent.

Thomas Wyatt of New York City copied the 1632-dated silver coins of Massachusetts. William Idler of Philadelphia, well known as the owner of one of the famous 1804 silver dollars, distributed replicas of the Lord Baltimore Penny and the Washington Half Dollar. M.W. Dickenson, also of Philadelphia, made copies of the Summer Islands Shilling and the 1776 Continental Dollar. Several other early numismatists provided copies of colonial coins, so even before 1900 collectors had to be on guard when buying early American issues.

Usually the makers of these copies distributed them as store-cards without fraudulent intent, but later owners occasionally offered them as originals, either innocently or fraudulently.

The production of copies of early American coins entered a new phase in the years following the Second World War. As Americans gained more leisure time they visited our historic shrines en masse, and usually sought souvenirs of their visits. Cast, base metal replicas of colonial coins were mass produced and offered in packets to tourists for a dollar or so.

Mass-mail advertising firms noted the attention-drawing character of these inexpensive replicas, and glued them to the corners of their letters, or offered sets of replicas as a bonus for accepting their offers. Hundreds of thousands, or perhaps millions of these pieces thus found their way into homes throughout the United States.

Today we are beginning to benefit from the provisions of the Hobby Protection Act, which requires that such replicas be identified by the word "COPY" which is to be prominently incused into the surface. But that two-year-old act offers us no protection from

The USA-Bar Cent, ca. 1785



Genuine



Forgery



Modern, base metal replica

unidentified copies made in earlier years. Even today, most coin replicas we see have no obvious identifying markings.

ANACS Questions and Answers

Q. Today I received the certificate for my 1810 Bust Half Dollar, Overton 110. I'm returning it to you so you can add "Overton 110" to the description. If you find that it isn't Overton 110, put the right Overton number in the certificate.

A. ANACS authenticates coins. It was not intended from its founding that it serve as an attribution service.

On the Trail of the Bar Copper

COLONIAL COINAGE

Little is known about the origin and production of the copper Bar cent. Was it created by British craftsmen or struck in Colonial America?

WHEN TAKEN STEP by step, research often results in a set of nicely drawn conclusions. On the other hand, some research attempts lead to a series of blind alleys. Unfortunately, such is the case with my quest for information on the copper Bar cent, so-named because of the simple pattern of lines on the reverse. Details are presented here with the hope that readers will carry on my inquiry to an enlightened conclusion.

The Bar cent, also known as the Bar copper, apparently first showed up in New York City in late 1785, during a period when coinage was in short supply and small coins were even scarcer. Barter was the primary means of transaction, and the coins that were available represented a mixture of weights and countries of origin.

King George III's policy of subjugation included laws preventing colonies from minting any kind of coin. In force during the Revolution, this policy continued to affect American commerce for a decade or more after the 1783 Treaty of Paris, and the United States had no mint in operation prior to 1793. From 1783 to 1793, some of the slack was taken up by state coinage. (Collectors might be most familiar with examples struck in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey.) This transition period presented an opportunity for entrepreneurs to create and pass coins at face values higher than their intrinsic or metallic values. The Bar copper apparently was one such venture. This issue interested me initially because of its unusual design and later because no one seemed to know anything about it.

The copper is slightly smaller in diameter and substantially thinner than the United States large cent. On what has become known as the obverse, the initials USA occupy most of the field and are arranged in

by Harry W. Colborn
ANA 140076



Actual Size: 25mm

The Bar copper, also called the Bar cent, first appeared in New York City in late 1785, when coins were in short supply.

Counterfeits or Struck Copies?

In the course of my research on the copper Bar cents, I found two small booklets about struck copies of early American coins ("struck copies" is the nice term—"counterfeits" the not-so-nice). The first, "Struck Copies of Early American Coins," was authored by Richard D. Kenney (1952); the second was a much scarcer and apparently little-known edition by Edwin L. Johnson (1882) entitled *J.A. Bolen's Medals, Cards, and Fac-similes: An Accurate and Comprehensive Descriptive Catalogue of Bolen's Works*. Kenney describes the mid-19th-century collector's view of struck copies:

When rare coins were unavailable, collectors were not averse to the practice of using copies to fill in the gaps in their cabinets. Copies, however, cover a multitude of sins. From the simple counterfeits designed to cheat the government, from electrotypes and casts made from fine genuine specimens, we come to the category under discussion—copies or facsimiles struck from engraved dies. Electrotypes and casts, of course, may be detected by the initiate in a number of ways, e.g., the faint line around the edge of the piece, pitting and other defects in the case of a solid cast, and the very important evidence of the weight. These factors plus the "feel" are certain to establish proof of an electrotype or cast. Struck copies, however, are dangerous, for despite the plaintive denials of their makers regarding motives, these pieces have long deceived the unwary and unenlightened. But, here too, careful examination will enable one to distinguish the copy from the genuine.

Strangely, however, a new factor has recently entered into the scene. Struck copies have acquired a status and can stand on their own; they are not shunned by the collector who is fond of interesting pieces as well as the student eager to possess these pieces for comparison purposes. A "Bolen" or a "Wyatt" is no longer mentioned with contempt, except perhaps, in the few instances where a question of fraud was dominant in a transaction. Where at one time they were deemed mere forgeries, they are today items of decided value. This, of course, is largely due to the relative scarcity of most of the copies. An analysis of last century's auction sales discloses the fact that copies were sold openly, undisguised, and furthermore were eagerly sought after—the very same pieces that at a much later date were upon occasion misrepresented as genuine.

Breen said there were more forgeries of the Bar copper than of any other coins of the period and described the main difference between genuine and counterfeit: "All genuine examples have a tiny spine protruding from near end of the second bar, pointing at third." He also reported that "about the earliest of the forgeries reliable historical information exists. In 1862, the Springfield (Mass.) medalist John Adams Bolen made accurate copy dies (without the spine, [etc.]) and struck [65] impressions." Breen goes on to describe what happened to the dies, noting that Bushnell had ordered several strikings from later owners.

In Kenney, Bolen is quoted as expressing regret for having made the copies, since other people sold them as genuine, noting also that "they were not a financial success to me." Was Bolen, a highly regarded numismatist and member of well-known societies, a counterfeiter? •



Actual Size: 25mm

In the mid 19th century, copies of the copper Bar cent were made for collectors. The copy illustrated here lacks the burr protruding from the second bar, which distinguishes the genuine copper.

DYER, LIBRARIAN AND curator, sent word that he had never come across a reference to the Bar copper in Royal Mint records.

.....

serial, rather than monogram order. On the reverse are 13 horizontal lines. No date or value is shown. A diagnostic burr is found on the "second bar" (this is the "second" bar only if the coin is treated like a medal and turned over horizontally, rather than vertically, as is the case with coins).

When I began to research the Bar copper, my main interest was in learning the piece's country of origin, mint and designer. I started by consulting experts in the field.

I first contacted Harrington Manville, who is regarded as the United States expert on numismatics within Great Britain. In a very nice reply to my request for information, Manville said he could not answer any questions about the piece or its origin. (He did mention that although *Gentleman's Magazine* in the 1780s and 1790s included comments on other colonial coppers, it contained no pertinent remarks from correspondents on the Bar cent.) Manville sent copies of my letter to Richard Doty.

Doty, curator of the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., replied that he could provide no details. Interestingly, he called the engraver's work on the Bar copper crude and doubted it was the design or product of the Wyon family.

My next request went to the British Royal Mint. Graham Dyer, librarian and curator, sent word that he had never come across a reference to the Bar copper in Royal Mint records. He suggested contacting David Symons at the Birmingham Museums and David Vice of the Birmingham firm Format. Both replied; neither could add anything significant. Symons could not link the piece to George Wyon and remarked that the design is so basic, any diesinker in Birmingham could have done it. Vice concluded approximately the same thing. On Symons' suggestion, I contacted the Coin and Medal Department at the British Museum in London. Virginia H. Hewitt, curator, reported the department had no information or references on the Bar copper. That exhausted my list of sources in Washington and England.

My next contact was Kenneth E. Bressett, an expert on

continued on page 1200



TRENTON, Dec. 19.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the proprietors of the Trenton Academy was held, when the hon. Isaac Smith, esq. Moore Furman, and James Ewing, esqrs. and messrs. Stacy Potts and Conrad Kottis, were, by ballot, elected trustees; and the hon. David Brearley, esq. Samuel Witham Stockton and Samuel Leake, esqrs. and messrs. Isaac Collins, Benjamin Plafield and John Singer, were appointed visitors, for the ensuing year.

At a joint-meeting of the legislative-council and assembly, at the late sitting in this place, AARON DUNHAM, esq. was appointed Auditor of Accounts for this State, in the room of JAMES EWING, esq. appointed continental loan-officer.

His excellency the governor has been pleased to appoint the said AARON DUNHAM, to receive from John Pierce, esq. paymaster general, or from the paymaster general for the time being, such certificates belonging to the corps not appertaining to any line, as shall belong to any of the inhabitants of the State of New Jersey.

A new and curious kind of Coppers have lately made their appearance in New-York, the novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation—These coppers are in fact similar to continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes, and on the other U. S. A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a mint into consideration, and carry it into effect, it is probable that the next cold which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the foldiers old-pewter buttons, for they are nearly as valuable as the coppers above described, and hardly less plenty.

On Monday evening last SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, esquire, counsellor at law, was married to Miss Cox, daughter of the honourable John Cox, of Bloombury.

Died on Thursday morning last, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA BARNES, wife of Mr. Isaac Barnes, of this place; and on Friday her remains were interred in the Friends burying place, attended by a large number of respectable citizens.

An article in the December 19, 1785, issue of the *New Jersey Gazette* (shown) reported the appearance in New York of new copper pieces. They were described as being similar in motif to a button on a Continental soldier's uniform (top).

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On the Trail of the Bar Copper

continued from page 1129

colonial coins and editor of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (the "Red Book"). Bressett explained that there simply was nothing known about the Bar piece and that "it is anyone's guess as to where it was made." He added that the coin was mentioned in the December 19, 1785, issue of the Trenton, New Jersey, *Gazette*. He thought these pieces may not have been coins, but tokens or patriotic medals to be carried proudly and spent on occasion as a half cent/farthing substitute. Further, he said the workmanship was better than anything in the United States at the time—that it "most likely" was from Birmingham, and that anyone could have cut the simple die.

Meanwhile, I hunted for additional information in books and periodicals. I borrowed all the issues of the *Colonial Newsletter* from the Early American Coppers library—a stack about 3 feet high. The result? I found absolutely no mention of the Bar copper.

Of course, in researching any U.S. coinage, I could not neglect to consult the works of the late Walter Breen. His *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* included this reference attributed to the New Jersey *Gazette* of November 12, 1785:

A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a Mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is

probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable [sic] as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty.

Note that Breen refers to the November 12, 1785, issue of the New Jersey *Gazette*, while Bressett spoke of the December 19, 1785, publication. Breen also said the designer/engraver was George Wyon III and that the piece was minted by "Wyon's, Birmingham" (remember, other experts I contacted doubted the Wyons had anything to do with it), quoting Sylvester Crosby. Crosby, in turn, quoted Charles Bushnell, a New York collector and writer. I have found no record of where Bushnell got his information. Crosby published in 1875; Bushnell would have been 49 that year.

After receiving microfilm of the New Jersey *Gazette* through inter-library loan at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, I diligently read all issues from 1783 to 1786 and found the referenced article dated December 19, 1785. Apparently Breen was wrong and Bressett right. As a matter of fact, no issue of the *Gazette* was published on November 12 (it was published fortnightly).

The article notes that the buttons are nearly as "valuable" as the coppers, whereas Breen says they are nearly as "variable" as the coppers. None of this, however, told me anything definitive about the Bar copper's country of origin, designer or mint. However, following are some interesting tidbits I found in the course of my research.

• Mease, James, M.D. "Old American Coins." *Collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (3rd series, vol. vii, 1838). According to Eric

Newman, this is the earliest article on numismatics. The Bar copper is mentioned.

- Dickeson, Montroville W., M.D. *American Numismatic Manual* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1859). On page 89 it is claimed that the pieces were struck "in Cherry street in Philadelphia," by Mr. Harper, who is known for producing the Jefferson Head cent pattern. Dickeson also made struck copies.

- *Visitor's Guide and History of the United States Mint* (Philadelphia: A.M. Smith, 1885). The Bar copper is mentioned on page 69.

- *The Coin Collector's Journal*, May 1887. The author says Bushnell is an unreliable authority and doubts the Bar copper is a colonial issue.

- Hancock, Virgil, and Larry Spanbauer. *Standard Catalog of Counterfeit and Altered United States Coins* (New York: Sanford J. Durst, 1979). The authors say the Bar copper is believed to be the work of Thomas Wyon and coined in Birmingham.

- Stewart, Frank H. *History of the First United States Mint: Its People and Its Operations* (Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1974 reprint of 1924 edition). Stewart quotes a New Jersey newspaper article dated November 12, 1785, much like the *Trenton* article. However, the *New Jersey Gazette* is not specifically named. As in Breen, the description "valuable" appears as "variable."

- Yeoman, R.S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, 48th ed. (Racine, WI: Whitman Publishing Company, 1995. Kenneth E. Bressett, editor). The entry for the Bar copper mentions Thomas Wyon and Birmingham, England.

Let me summarize my findings. I did not learn the Bar copper's country of origin, nor its designer or mint. Most writers believe the piece

came from Birmingham, England; however, one expert claims it came from Philadelphia.

Those who believe the design originated in Birmingham are divided. Some attribute the piece to a member of the Wyon family, others specifically to George Wyon III, still others to his son Thomas. Some say the work is too crude for the Wyons.

The expert who believes it was designed in Philadelphia also thinks it was struck under the direction of the designer. Among those researchers who lean toward Birmingham, one says it was struck at "Wyon's Mint," the rest are not specific. (Other factories were capable of handling the job.)

Although I have accumulated a lot of paperwork, I have not eliminated any of the dead ends or differences of opinion. Where do I go from here? I believe the discrepancies in the references to newspaper articles indicate that more than one New Jersey newspaper was quoted. That avenue deserves to be studied. The credibility of the Cherry Street reference could be checked through contemporary Philadelphia newspapers. Similarly, New York papers should be searched for the source of the New Jersey editors' quotes. If a date could be pinned down, ships' manifests could be scanned.

The task of finding more details about the Bar copper does not appear to be an easy one. Numismatists who enjoy solving mysteries may want to follow up some of the leads mentioned above. We might be able to add to the scant information available to collectors of colonial issues. •

Harry Colborn began collecting in the 1970s and now specializes in late-date large cents (1840-57). An ANA member since 1988, he is a 20-year member of Early American Coppers.

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May 31, 1960

New Jersey Historical Society
230 Broadway
Newark 4, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

The enclosed comment concerning coinage about which we are preparing an article may not be accurately cited. I am not sure if any New Jersey newspaper was published on November 12, 1785. Perhaps the date is the dateline of the article and the newspaper is an issue or two later. Would you be kind enough to look in the November 1785 issues of the New Jersey Gazette (Trenton) and the Political Intelligencer (Elizabethtown) and locate the source so that I may have an accurate citation. I presume these are the only New Jersey newspapers published in November, 1785. If the article is longer than my excerpt, please advise.

Your cooperation will be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
PUBLICATION SOCIETY

By

Eric P. Newman,
President

EPN/atb



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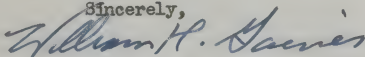
June 8, 1960

Mr. Eric P. Newman, President
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

The article on the "new and curious kind of COPPERS" was published in the New-Hersey Gazette (Trenton) for Monday, December 19, 1785, and appeared under a Trenton dateline for the same day. Except for a few variations in capitlization and punctuation, the text therein agrees with the excerpt from the History of the ~~United~~ First U. S. Mint.

Sincerely,



William H. Gaines
Librarian

paper dated November 12, 1785, tends to show that the bar cents were not coined under the supervision of Robert Morris:

"A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U. S. A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a Mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty."

According to the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of 1778 the soldiers' buttons were made of a composition of lead and tin in proportions of about three to one.

Old and Rare Coins

Stanley H. Abrons
135-15, 83d Avenue
Jamaica 35, L. I., N. Y.

February 6, 1961

Mr. Eric P. Newman
c/o Edison Bros. Stores
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I have been informed by Mr. Walter Breen that you may be able to help me in a projected piece of Numismatic research. I wish to write a study, so far as is possible, of the Bar Cent, and I should like to know if you could assist me on this.

Have you any bibliographical material concerning this coin, and do you know of any such coins now being held by institutions and collectors (this includes replicas and fakes).

I should sincerely appreciate any assistance you might give.

Sincerely,

Stanley H. Abrons
Stanley H. Abrons

February 9, 1961

Mr. Stanley W. Abrons
135-15 83rd Avenue
Jamaica 35, Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Abrons:

I have your inquiry with respect to the Bar Cent. I have done a great deal of work on this subject and am almost ready to write it for publication. I have photographs of the originals, the Bolen Copy, and two other fakes. To my knowledge there is almost no early bibliographical material concerning the coin. Do you have any?

If you have already done any work on the subject I will certainly want to encourage you as there should be an article on this subject in some New York newspaper in the last four months of 1785. These are all daily newspapers and are not on microfilm. They are obtainable at the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, etc. I have never checked them. If you have time to look through those newspapers you might hit the one important bibliographical source with respect to this coin. If you are willing to do it, let me know and I will give you some further suggestions. It is a frustrating labor of love but you might find other items with respect to coinage. Some of my most interesting research projects have been the results of serendipity. I admire your courage if you will undertake this research.

I have considerable detail on the auction sales in which they have appeared. I have also examined the 1777 Bar Cent fake described in the Coin Collectors Herald of January, 1892 and in the Frossard Sale of October 16, 1891.

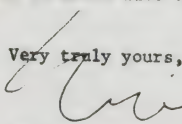
Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

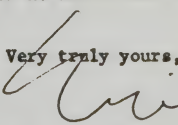
- A-2896 179? U.S. Cent. Too worn to determine the date or variety. Possibly S. 189. Genuine
- B-4829 Well worn 1787 Fugio Cent with diagonally applied muled edge. Edge applied long after striking and shows no wear or abuse as coin faces do. Altered coin. False edge.
- B-3898 1874 Trade Dollar. The area under DOLLAR is rough from overheating during striking. The field has a proof surface but the devices do not seem to have it. The coin is genuine. Whether it is a proof is too controversial.
- A-4159 1799 U.S. Dollar Bollender 12b. The edge planchet defect opposite the lower left star is natural (possibly caused by a piece of ash). The edge lettering is weak and doubled in part. The coin is genuine.
- A-4373 1776 Continental Dollar. Weight 267.5 grains. Sp. gr. 4.6. The surface color is much brighter than normal pieces. The edge has the leaf design, but it is too broken up. The reverse is 30 degrees offset clockwise if the coin is turned on a vertical axis. The specific gravity should be over 7 as the piece should be primarily tin. False. (Please recheck specific gravity as it was not measured by ANACS).
- 8235 New England 3d. Holed. Raised diagonal bar on NE side near bottom. 10.25 Sp. gr. This coin was one of two attached by soldered silver links to an alleged seventeenth century Indian silver arm band. The coins and band were examined by me in 1961. My July 3, 1961 opinion was that the coins were false. The coin submitted was not detached then, but is now. The coin weighs 25½ grains which is too much in excess of the 18 grains which it should weigh without a hole. The hole is too round and shows no wear where it was hung on the arm band. The hole is in the identical place as the hole in the pierced Yale specimen. The planchet is too round for such pieces. The form of the NE and III is unknown on a genuine piece. The piece is false. The mate to it also is false.
- B-4760 (1785) Bar Cent Wt. 5.4218 grams. Sp. gr. 9.0. The left side stroke of the A is not raised where it crosses the S as is true on choice examples. It is on the same level as on Bolen copies, but this is not a Bolen copy. The coin has a proper die break on the reverse. The left stroke of the A where it crosses could have become flat due to die wear or circulation. The weight, color, texture, edge and specific gravity are normal. Bolen probably copied a piece in this condition or he would have cut the A over the S. Genuine.

Very truly yours,


Eric P. Newman

- A-2896 179? U.S. Cent. Too worn to determine the date or variety. Possibly S. 189. Genuine
- B-4829 Well worn 1787ugio Cent with diagonally applied muled edge. Edge applied long after striking and shows no wear or abuse as coin faces do. Altered coin. False edge.
- B-3898 1874 Trade Dollar. The area under DOLLAR is rough from overheating during striking. The field has a proof surface but the devices do not seem to have it. The coin is genuine. Whether it is a proof is too controversial.
- A-4159 1799 U.S. Dollar Hollender 12b. The edge planchet defect opposite the lower left star is natural (possibly caused by a piece of ash). The edge lettering is weak and doubled in part. The coin is genuine.
- A-4373 1776 Continental Dollar. Weight 267.5 grains. Sp. gr. 4.6. The surface color is much brighter than normal pieces. The edge has the leaf design, but it is too broken up. The reverse is 30 degrees offset clockwise if the coin is turned on a vertical axis. The specific gravity should be over 7 as the piece should be primarily tin. False. (Please recheck specific gravity as it was not measured by ANACS).
- 6235 New England 3d. Holed. Raised diagonal bar on NE side near bottom. 10.25 Sp. gr. This coin was one of two attached by soldered silver links to an alleged seventeenth century Indian silver arm band. The coins and band were examined by me in 1961. My July 3, 1961 opinion was that the coins were false. The coin submitted was not detached then, but is now. The coin weighs 25½ grains which is too much in excess of the 18 grains which it should weigh without a hole. The hole is too round and shows no wear where it was hung on the arm band. The hole is in the identical place as the hole in the pierced Yale specimen. The planchet is too round for such pieces. The form of the NE and III is unknown on a genuine piece. The piece is false. The mate to it also is false.
- B-4760 (1785) Bar Cent Wt. 5.4218 grams. Sp. gr. 9.0. The left side stroke of the A is not raised where it crosses the S as is true on choice examples. It is on the same level as on Bolen copies, but this is not a Bolen copy. The coin has a proper die break on the reverse. The left stroke of the A where it crosses could have become flat due to die wear or circulation. The weight, color, texture, edge and specific gravity are normal. Bolen probably copied a piece in this condition or he would have cut the A over the S. Genuine.

Very truly yours,


Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 5, 1977

Mr. John Hunter
ANACS
818 North Cascade
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Dear John:

- E-7976-A 1788 Mass. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. This is an Evanson copy with the E above the star on the obverse ground off along with the top of the star. It has been recolored. Forgery.
- E-7704-A 1652 Pine Tree Shilling Noe 16 with the obverse die badly broken at IN and the ornament of dots. There is a trench over MA and N of IN indicating the edge has been smoothed after the coin was made. Unnatural raised dots in field under bottom branches and elsewhere indicating casting. Unnatural depressions on and under 52 and on A of AN. Border dentils and edge over LAN are abnormal. The chord over ETS looks like a vice mark and should not be a die break as developed in later use of this reverse. Weight of 70 grains and specific gravity of 10.3 are satisfactory. In my opinion it is a forgery. Submit to Picker.
- E-8253-A Bar Cent. A over S like in originals. The tail of the S does not touch U and there is field in between. There is no die break on the reverse bar. There are 96 dentils on the USA side and 94 on the bar side. The dentils run to a perimeter line which is improper. This is a dangerous forgery and is not a Bolen copy.
(PLEASE SEND PICTURE).

Coins are returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Encls.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

April 24, 1978

REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. John Hunter
ANACS
818 North Cascade
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Dear John:

E-0146-B Bar Cent, 5.46 grams, 8.8 sp. gr. Has die break on second bar and other normal characteristics. Genuine.

E-1389-B 1787 Fugio Copper. Wt. 10.99 grams 8.8 sp. gr. Chunk out of SS on obv due to impurities in planchet. Genuine. 12-M

E-1672-B 1787 Fugio Copper. Wt. 10.13 grams. 8.9 sp. gr. Genuine. 12-U

E-1353-B 1652 Small Pine Tree Shilling Noe 22. Wt. 4.595 grams. 10.3 sp. gr. Heavy die break at N of AN·DOM as well as break into E of NEW. Edge has been somewhat shaved long ago. Genuine.

E-1651-B Washington Roman Head 1792 Cent. Wt. 13.51 grams. Sp. gr. 9.5. Porosity over neck on obverse. Most obverse beading on edge missing. Edge lettering has been omitted. Not sharp as all were proofs. Electro forgery.

E-1772-B 1788 Chalmers Shilling, Short Worm. 3.70 grams. Sp. gr. 9.7. Oval dent in O of ONE and scratch on right of the O.

E-9725-A C. Bechtler \$5 20 carats, 150 G. Tiny milling marks on edge. heavily polished. Genuine.

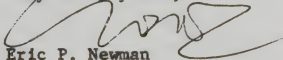
E-1113-B Fugio Variety 1-B. Sp. gr. 8.9. Wt. 8.04 grams. Genuine.

E-0718-B Rhodes Island copper token with wreath under ship. Wt. 7.2 grams. Sp. gr. 7.2. This is obviously not copper from its specific gravity. Some copper plating is flaked off next to L HD of ADMIRAL HOWE and next to OH of ROHDE. It has surface eruptions on S of 1778, DE of ROHDE and under AA of ADMIRAAL. False.

E-1208-B Mass. 1662 Two pence. Wt. .65 grams Noe 31 state of die. Genuine.

E-0112-B 1760 Voce Populi. Wt. 7.14 grams, Sp. gr. 8.8, Nelson 6, Plate V, No. 10. Cast copper planchet with many defects. Date appears as 1700. Genuine.

Very truly yours,


Eric P. Newman

jah
Encls.

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

April 13, 1979

Mr. John Hunter
ANACS
818 North Cascade
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Dear John:

- E-1562-C New England Shilling. 4.83 grams (74.6 grains). Sp. gr. 10.31. Diameter 15/16 inches. The XII is too large and too crude. The NE is misshapen, particularly the right lower loop of the N. The diameter is too small as most genuine pieces are at least 1-1/16 inches in diameter. The piece is too heavy. A forgery.
- * E-2031-C Pine Tree Shilling Noe 17. 4.43 grams (68.4 grains). Sp. gr. 10.36. Well worn, discolored and with a planchet fracture through N of AN.DO. Genuine.
- E-1563-C 1792 Washington Pres. I in copper. Wt. 11.88 grams. Sp. gr. 8.17. Gas holes above forehead and under date. Field is very rough particularly on reverse. Specific gravity too low. Joinder lines in edge. An electro forgery.
- * E-1666-C James II Plantation farthing in tin. Wt. 9.272 grams. Sp. gr. 7.30. Some bright tin color. Uncirculated. Sharply rolled beaded edge. Variety 4-E. This is a Matthew Young restrike made about 1828 from original dies.
- E-1506-C Bar Cent. 5.002 grams. 8.82 sp. gr. Bars are heavily scratched while space between bars is rough and unnatural. USA side is full of small gas holes in the field. Dentils do not appear struck. Forgery.
- E-2037-C \$5 C. Bechtler. 9.07 grams. 16.81 sp. gr. Aug. 1, 1834. Shiny surface. Raised lump within 5. Genuine.

The coins are returned.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Encl.

PLEASE SEND US A PICTURE OF

E-2031-C and of

E-1666-C. THANK YOU.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 18, 1978

Mr. John Hunter
ANACS
818 North Cascade
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

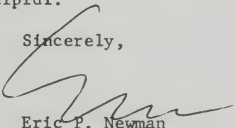
Dear John:

I give you the following opinions:

- E-1673-B - Confederate States of America Cent in copper. This is the first restrike from the original dies. It was done by a coin dealer and, therefore, should not be classified as genuine, but as a private restrike.
- E-2120-B - 1860 Clark Gruber \$20 pattern in copper plated with gold. Weight 17.74 grams. Specific gravity 8.9. The under coin is genuine and is copper. The gold plating is false. The piece should be described as altered.
- E-2211-B - \$20 Kellog 1855. Genuine.
- E-2215-B - Bar Cent. Weight 5.69 grams. Specific gravity 8.8. Genuine.

We hope we have been helpful.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

jah

Encls.

REGISTERED MAIL

#2346752

Mr. John Hunter
ANACS
July 17, 1979
Page 2 -

E-4921-C 1776 Continental Dollar. 1-C. 17.074 grams. Sp. gr. 7.33.
Crude cast forgery.

E-4914-C 1652 Pine Tree Shilling. Large planchet. 4.135 grams. Sp. gr.
10.17. Genuine.

E-5135-C Bar Cent. 5.570 grams. 8.95 sp. gr. Die break at end of second
bar. VF. Leg of A barely shows over S. Apparent dent across
right riser of U and left leg of A below diagonal of S. Unnatural
raised rough areas below left leg of A and to right of lower part
of right leg of A. Unnatural depression between right end of S
and top of A. The edge appears to have been properly scored by a
planchet cutter. Nevertheless I suspect the piece very strongly.
Have Picker look at it. Though not positive, my opinion is forgery.

The coins are enclosed. I hope we have been helpful.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

jah

Encls.

REGISTERED MAIL

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

February 18, 1980

ANACS

818 North Cascade

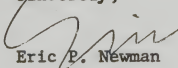
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Gentlemen:

The following coins are returned herewith:

- E-3627-D U.S.A. Bar Cent. 5.241 gms. Sp. gr. 8.86. This unworn piece has a diameter of 26 mm, whereas genuine pieces have a 25 mm diameter. This has a raised thin band around the circumference on both sides which indicates use of a collar and no collar was used in striking genuine pieces. The crossbar of A is weak and does not rise on its left end. Top of serif on upper end of S is flat instead of pointed. Bottom of serif on lower end of S is horizontal instead of sloping to the left. Left side of serif on lower end of S is vertical instead of sloping gently up to the left. The forked end on the second bar on the reverse is not present. The center bar ends opposite the space between two dentils on one end instead of opposite one dentil on each end. The piece has a depression in the field above the right serif of the left leg of A. In our opinion this is an extremely dangerous forgery which we have not previously seen.
- E-4345-D 1792 Half Disme. 1.230 grams. Silver. Heavily worn, particularly on reverse. Diagonal edge reeding nice. Genuine.
- E-3127-D Fugio Cent 9.937 grams. 8.87 sp. gr. Planchet defects. Substantial wear. This is copper. It is not brass. Genuine although the edge split looks like those on an electrotype.
- E-0219-D \$20 1853 U.S. 900 fine. 33.350 grams. Reverse die break. Very fine plus with some brilliant surface parts. Normal number of edge reeds. Genuine.
- E-1755-D \$50 Humbert 1851. 84.39 grams. 17.62 sp. gr. Heavily worn and and battered. Edge reeding complete and natural. Genuine.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

jah
Encls.

4/28/80

SPECIAL BULLETIN TO ANACS

E-3627-D Bar Cent forgery. Please record that this identical coin was submitted as E-8253 in 1977. Who submitted it and if it was sold it should be looked into.

E-8253-A Bar Cent forgery. Please record that this identical coin was submitted as E-3627-D in 1980. Who submitted it and where did he get it? This is very serious and could be a violation by an A.N.A. member.

I just noticed the foregoing.

ERIC P. NEWMAN

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

REGISTERED MAIL # 234632

May 5, 1980

\$2,000 - 5.30

ANACS

818 North Cascade

Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Post. 93
\$6.23

Gentlemen:

The following coins are returned herewith.

- E-7216-D \$10 Mormon Gold 1849. Sp. gr. 12.94. Wt. 11.170 grams. Casting holes throughout. Letters weak. Buffed and polished heavily. Specific gravity too low. A crude cast forgery.
- E-6562-D 1652 Small Pine Tree Shilling. 9.90 sp. gr. Wt. 4.026 grams. Noe 29. Off center and heavily worn. Genuine.
- E-7065-D 1652 Large Planchet Pine Tree Shilling Noe 10 clipped to steal silver eliminating most of area beyond the inner circles. Weighs only 2.87 grams. Probably clipped during its circulation. Genuine but abused.
- E-7668-D 1652 Small Pine Tree Shilling Noe 20. Wt. 4.573 Sp. gr. 10.198. Genuine.
- E-5201-D 1849 \$5 Mormon. Sp. gr. 17.87. Wt. 7.23 grams. Natural yellow color. Xf. Genuine.
- E-7452-D 1776 Continental Dollar Variety 2-C with CURRENCY. Wt. 16.38 grams. Sp. gr. 7.543. This coin has a nice edge and a typical reflective surface. It has raised blotches in the WE ARE ONE area and around the second A of AMERICAN. The circumference of the outside ring around GEORGIA has dipped in over the R due to metal sticking to the die while hot. Genuine.
- E-7364-D Bar Cent 5.441 grams. 8.67 sp. gr. The specific gravity is low. This coin shows no trace of the leg of A crossing over the S. The right side of the top of the left serif of S touches the U above. Both of these defects could be caused by wear. The reverse die break is present. I see nothing else suspicious. I must therefore call it genuine.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

jah
Encls.



KENNETH BRESSETT
POST OFFICE BOX 60145
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80960

July 29, 1992

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric,

The Summer Seminar has come and gone. It was a grand success this year with about 150 students attending. There were some 24 in the Early American Coppers. The students were all very enthusiastic and Tett did a great job with his presentation.

I was happy to get to meet him. He is the kind of person we need in this hobby. Intelligent, and ready to share his vast knowledge with others. Why aren't there more like him?

Your latest article in the August issue of *The Numismatist* is another winner. It is much expanded and improved from when I first saw it. Full of good information, and lots of things that I never knew before. I sure did enjoy it.

Do you have a copy of the article mentioned on page 1157? This pertains to the mention of a Bar copper in the December 19, 1785 issue of the *New Jersey Gazette*. I would like to see that if you can copy it for me.

Bert and I are getting ready for the Orlando show. We are looking forward to that. It is always fun for both of us. We hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Kenneth Bressett
P.O. Box 60145
Colorado Springs, CO 80960

August 3, 1992

Dear Ken:

Congratulations on the success of the Summer Seminar. The Tett offensive I knew would be great as he worked so hard on it.

A few tidbits from my file on the Bar Cent will possibly be of help. I cannot get anyone to check the New York papers for the original article. The facts should have come from one of them. If not, the Philadelphia ones should be checked.

See you in Orlando.

My best,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Eric", written in dark ink.



10/14/92

Dear Mr Newman,

In an attempt to write a talk on the subject, I have been trying to unearth some facts on the 1785 "bar copper/cent". Most authorities, in their published word, indicate either a lack of knowledge about the piece or repeat statements made by others. So far, I have discovered that the following have little or no information: The British Museum, the Birmingham Museums, the Smithsonian (lots), Forster, The Royal Mint, Ken Bressett, Harrington Mellville, and I. There is disagreement as to the identity of the designer-engraver, and even disagreement as to the minting location. Of course, I have read Beers and Crosby on the subject.

My next steps will be to try to discover if Busnell wrote something on the piece. Crosby says, in effect, "Busnell says ----", but did not indicate the source of the statement. Also, I'll

try to find something in histories of Birmingham
(from Encyclopedia Britannica bibliography).

Locating the Bushnell sale catalog for
1882 (auctioneer?) would also be helpful.

Now that I've said all this, you are
wondering why I've written. First, I am
not asking for research. What I am asking -
and respectfully requesting - is that you
suggest other avenues, contacts and directions
to go in this project.

(By the way, I have scanned every issue
of the Colonial News Letter without success)

Let me close with a sincere 'thank-you'
for your effort in opening the museum and
library to the EAC convention earlier this year. The
visit was an awesome experience.

Sincerely
Harry W. Coeborn
ANA, EAC, WPNS

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Harry W. Colborn
3809 Hickory Hill Rd.
Murraysville, PA 15668

October 27, 1992

Dear Mr. Colburn:

I was glad to call you in answer to your letter postmarked October 19, 1992. I told you some of what I know about the Bar Cent and enclose a copy of my letter to and from N.J. Historical Society dated 1960. This clears up the date of the Trenton publication. You are going to try to find out if there were other publications of the N.J. Gazette or otherwise as Stewart got his November date somewhere. It is necessary to read the microfilm or see the newspapers to see if there is a Philadelphia, New York or other place source for the information. Then you can proceed further. No one has ever really worked on it diligently and I have often suggested that it be done.

You will find the first mention of the Bar Cent by a numismatist in my article in the August 1992 Numismatist.

Dickeson in 1859 writes (p. 89) that they were struck on Cherry Street in Philadelphia. Although he is usually wrong it is worthwhile to check all Philadelphia newspapers of that period (late 1785). Maybe Dickeson is describing a fake as he says there are two sizes (which there are not).

I also enclose differences between genuine and Bolen. Also other write-ups. I have superb pictures of genuine and of fakes.

Let me know what you find. I am delighted you are so interested. It will be a real accomplishment if you solve it.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

enclosures

Silver Bar Cent Forgery



Sent by Dachkens
to me from
Miller - Potts
collection

Weight $86\frac{1}{2}$ grains - Silver

Crudely cut USA. Date curves with dentilated border
and is directly below the S. ▲▲▲

~~The~~ Each 7 is an upside down L

Last three bars have diagonal ~~the~~ raised portions
resembling a twisted bar



This is a struck piece.

It is described as a fraud in Frossardes
Oct 16, 1891 Sale. Lot 227.

(Not worth a picture)

See Counterpart file

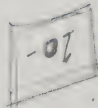
for false

$$\begin{array}{r} 0042 \\ 0077 \\ \hline 0056 \end{array}$$

Bar Cent

of Baldwin's

1401421



$$\begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 0011 \\ 1100 \\ \hline 0002 \end{array}$$

122

USA Bar Cent

W. Elliot Woodward's 49th Sale
Boston Oct 11, 1882

1356 Bar Cent On one side thirteen straight lines; on the other USA, below the letters 1776.

A remarkable price, concerning which the vendor related a remarkable history, in which the old man in the country who always has a few coins which he inherited from his grandfather figures largely."

Brought \$4.00

1357

USA or Bar Cent From an unknown die, recently sold as genuine by a New York dealer I cannot dispute its being so; it is a curious piece.

brought 50¢

Hickson p. 78

describes a

1786 Half Cent size bar cent

"1786 The same, reduced to the size of a half cent"

Woodward 67th Sale 10/13/1884

Woodward's own collection

^{under}
Fabrications & Frauds^x

3628 1777 Bar Cent in Copper
in Copper
New Hampshire origin
~~mentions silver one offered in Boston~~
~~a few years ago.~~

3629 1777 Bar Cent in Silver
N.H. origin

3630 Bar Cent in Silver no date
die ornamented with circle of pellets

3631 Same as 3630 copper
3632 Bar Cent of different die (copper 2 pieces) not Belm.
3633

Baldwin fake USA Bar Cent

115 grains

102 grain in water

8.85 sp. gr.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.85 \times \\ 13 \overline{) 115} \\ \underline{104} \\ 110 \\ \underline{104} \\ 60 \end{array}$$

all the same

Thin bars

A is over S

1 is much thinner

Top ^{cent} is not sated, bottom is sold

Bushell Collection June 2, 1882

Box Cent "Pattern" illustrated on Plate II

Lot # 917a

on head

Sold for 15¢.

Picker

BAR CENT

May, 1960

Obverse

Intersection of inside of tail of S touches base of U at 90° angle instead of 60° angle on original.

Base of right leg of A higher than base of left leg instead of lower.

Right top of U higher rather than on level with left top.

S over A instead of A over S (but where worn it is not discernable).

Double cut at outside of left upright of U, inside of right upright of A, and at top of S.

Reverse

One end of center bar does not extend outward as far as either of adjacent bars.

With short end of center bar on left there are four thin lines from border to left end of lower bar, one passing through lower bar. These were scratches in the die rather than breaks.

Break from left end of third bar from bottom downward to border.

Bottom bar 9 mm long. Top bar 8 mm long - both shorter than Bolen and original all of which are $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm in length.

Pickens

BAR CENT

May 1960

Obverse

Intersection of inside of tail of S touches base of U
at 90° angle instead of 60° angle on original

Base of rt leg of A higher than base of left leg
instead of lower.

Right top of U higher rather than on level with left top
E over A instead of A over E (but broken
won't be discernible)

Double cut at ~~top~~ outside of left upright of U
and at ~~right~~ inside of it upright of A and
at top of S.

~~Edges of gurgations rectangular instead of~~
~~blunted triangles & wedges.~~

Reverse

One end of center bar ~~shorter on one side than other~~ does not extend outward as far as ~~the~~
adjacent bars

With short center bar on left ~~there are four lines~~ ~~the~~ ~~center~~
from border to lower bar, one passing through lower bar
these ~~are cut by~~ ~~the die~~ rather than broken.

Break from left end of third bar from bottom
downward to border.

Bottom bar 9mm long Top bar 8mm long — both
shorter than ~~Boley~~ ~~and original all of~~ ~~10 1/2~~ ~~and~~ ~~11mm~~ in length

Bar Hay Cent PWS

Engraved price

Raised Ridge around edges

Small U S A not international

from Parmelee Sale

572

Sale not designated but in same

Sale as #581 which is Nora 500 mills

near 487
which is
on opposite page

Also in sale by same printing

Feb 1962

from Picher

CE/ Bar Cent 105! grains

76 dentils on USA side

84 on Bar side

Crossbar ~~is below~~ ^{end of balance & breaks inside} ~~and does not~~ ~~left side line~~

of left yught of A. ~~is in original~~ original breaks line

lower serif ^{clearly}
Top of ~~bottom~~ of S does not touch bottom of U
left yught of A is over S.

Wine run on obs 4 o'clock to 11 o'clock

Wine run on rev 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock (turned 180°)

No radial expansion shown at strips which
are ~~but~~ widely separated.

Smooth plain edge struck on collar die.
(not striated as original)

REV. kept end of center bar after rotation on
horizontal axis is thinner than bars
above and below

10 mm + 11 mm long small bars

John Ford - Numis Review p 95 Apr 1947 Vol 4 No 2

The often cited & seldom authentic Bore Cent
is supposedly known in silver # 916 Burchell sale
It is not a Bore if plate is correct

Bar Cents

Bushnell #915, 916, 917

Two Illustrated on Plate V

Shows varieties of Bar Cent.

Bar Cents in Silver

A J N Val 22, p 75

the fake bar cents
are mentioned in Nov 1881
Numisma and in Texay
p 147. Cf Hustrich etc

B-4760

opening to
ANACS

1/26/76

(1785) Bar Cent Wt. 5.4218 grams. Sp. gr. 9.0. The left side stroke of the A is not raised where it crosses the S as is true on choice examples. It is on the same level as on Bolen copies, but this is not a Bolen copy. The coin has a proper die break on the reverse. The left stroke of the A where it crosses could have become flat due to die wear or circulation. The weight, color, texture, edge and specific gravity are normal. Bolen probably copied a piece in this condition or he would have cut the A over the S. Genuine.

Very truly yours,


Eric P. Newman

EPN:jah
Encls.

Picture
requested

Wt. 5.24 grams.
Sp. gr 8.86

ANACS

E 8253-A

Dec 1977

BAR CENT

Forgery

the ~~left~~ upper part of the left serif of S does not touch the U above. There is field in between.

~~96~~ 96 dentils on USA side with line around circumference

94 dentils of Bar side with line around circumference

Cross bar of A is weak and has a defect on the right side of its lower line.

No die breaks on bars

The coin has a dent on the inside of the left leg of A near and above the serif on the base of the left leg.

If you turn the coin on its horizontal axis the center bar is thinner than the bar above

No collar was used in 1785 and this had one.

A is over S very strongly.

11/17/78

Picher said

On a genuine bar cent there is a raised thin line extending horizontally to the right from the right top of the lower serif of the S.

There is a ^{small} space between the top of the S and the bottom of the O.

BARCENTS

Ken Bisset has seen

2 Silver (one in Conn State library)

2 copper (incl Baldwin piece)

7 struck forgeries

See his 5/6/53 letter

Captain's Commemorative Box Card

#2844 R. C. Davis July 1/10/190

Nov 1961

Bussell Fake Bar Cents

thin bars thin ~~bars~~

5A

Copper 131 grains

"Silver" 87 grains

In water 78 $\frac{87}{9}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.66 \\ 9 \overline{) 87} \\ \underline{81} \\ 66 \\ \underline{54} \end{array}$$

Silver

An extract from the Charleston Courier entitled "History of the Copper Cent" is published on page 116 of the August, 1857 BANKERS' MAGAZINE, Vol. 12. The exact date of the newspaper article is not given. The article describes the 1776 Massachusetts Cent, the 1776 Janus half cent, and then describes the Bar Cent as follows:

"1776. Another half cent. On one side thirteen bars parallel to each other, and equi-distant. On the reverse are the letters U. S. A., the S being of large size, and extending across the other letters."

May 22, 1962

Joseph J. Mickley Collection
W Elliot Woodward's ~~Auction~~ 10th Semi Annual Sale
New York Oct 28, 1867

BAR CENTS

#5- # 2350 S passes over A
v.f. guaranteed original (apparently a Baker)

5 # 2351 A passes over S
unc. original genuineness guaranteed

#18 # 2352 Bar Half Cent
USA on a line pierced
(Now in A.N.S. collection)

Buen says there are
many phoney bar cents

Scrapbook Dec 1962

F 3402

Bolan Bar Cent

Apr 28, 1863 Woodward Sale

#2099	Copper		<u>1.00</u>
2100	Silver	excess rare	<u>3.00</u>
2101	Nichel	1 struck	<u>1.25</u>
2102	Brass	1 struck	<u>1.75</u>
2103	Tin	1 struck	.75

Fabrications of Bar Cents listed
in Woodward Sale Oct 13, 1884

3628

1777 Bar. Copper

3629

1777 Bar. Silver Same

3630

Without date silver —
ends of pellets

3631

Same as Copper

~~3632~~

3633 Bar Cent different Copper.

Dickeson p 87

Impulse, Two varieties of Ben Cent ~~and~~

Size 7 -

Size 6 -

Plate VIII Fig 12

"

This asserted by some, they were issued in 1776 - forming the idea, that the issue of a coin at this time was intended as an endorsement of the Declaration of ^{American} Independence; by others, that they made their appearance in 1783 - the year of the recognition of Great Britain.

They were, at my sale, nearly 1000 in number, and were found to be satisfactorily numerous. That they are well gotten up and struck off in every street in Philadelphia.

we then associates it with
the 1791 Washington cent

(1785)

on 1st of teeth

Genuine Bar Cent Bolen Bar Cent

Obverse

A passes over S while in Bolen copy S passes over A.
Center of upper part of tail of S touches U left of lowest point of inside line of U while in Bolen copy it touches under the lowest point of inside line of U.

Bolen has line die break from inside of right leg of A sloping slightly downward to right outside edge of S.

Bolen has light circular line just inside the edge ^{corrections}.

Reverse

Thick die break on lower side near right end of second bar from top. (*Customary diagnostic point*)

Ends of second bar from bottom ^{are} double cut as are right ends of 3rd ^{and} 4th ^{and} 5th bars ^{from bottom}.

Tiny line die break from top of bottom bar near right end to underside ^{and across} of second bar from bottom.

In Bolen there is a line ^{sloping slightly downward to the left} from the left end of the bottom

of the 4th bar from the top. ^{In Bolen there is a short almost horizontal} to the corrections and an

^{line in the field} unconnected line ^{the} between left ends of 2nd and 3rd bars from bottom.

In Bolen the left end of the third bar from the top has two horizontal spurs.

Obverse

A passes over S while in Bolen copy S passes over A.
Center of upper part of tail of S touches U left of lowest point of inside line of U while in Bolen copy it touches under the lowest point of inside line of U.
Bolen has line die break from inside of right leg of A sloping slightly downward to right outside edge of S.
Bolen has slight circular line just inside the edge dentils.
Bolen is often off center so that dentils from 2 to 5 o'clock do not show.

Reverse

If coin is turned on horizontal axis:
Thick spur-like die break on lower side near right end of second bar from top. (Customary diagnostic point).
Ends of second bar from bottom are double cut as are right ends of 3rd and 4th bars from bottom.
Tiny line die break from top of bottom bar near right end to underside and across bar above.
In Bolen there is a line sloping slightly downward to the left from the left end of the bottom of the 4th bar from the top.
In Bolen there is a short almost horizontal raised line in the field between the left ends of 2nd and 3rd bars from bottom.
In Bolen the left end of the third bar from the top has two horizontal spurs.

compared with
Genuine Bar Cent Bolen Bar Cent

Obverse

A passes over S while in Bolen copy S passes over A.

Center of upper part of tail of S touches U left of lowest point of inside line of U while in Bolen copy it touches under the lowest point of inside line of U.

Bolen has line die break from inside of right leg of A sloping slightly downward to right outside edge of S.

Bolen has light circular line just inside the edge serrations.

Reverse

Bolen is missing serrations from 2 to 5 o'clock by the
if obverse is turned on horizontal axis: the

Thick die break on lower side near right end of second bar from top. (*Diagnostic*)

Ends of second bar from bottom double cut as are right ends of 3rd, ^{and} 4th ~~and 5th~~ bars. *from bottom*

Tiny line die break from top of bottom bar near right end to underside of second bar from bottom. *then runs continuing upward*

In Bolen there is a line from the left end of the bottom *(sloping slightly down the left hand)* of the 4th bar from the top to the serrations, and *in Bolen there is an almost horizontal raised* *in the field* *unconnected line* between left ends of 2nd and 3rd bars

from bottom. *In Bolen the left end of the third bar from the top has two horizontal spurs.*

5/24/60

Obverse

A passes over S while in Bolen copy S passes over A.
Center of upper part of tail of S touches U left of lowest point of inside line of U while in Bolen copy it touches under the lowest point of inside line of U.
Bolen has line die break from inside of right leg of A sloping slightly downward to right outside edge of S.
Bolen has slight circular line just inside the edge dentils.
Bolen is often off center so that dentils from 2 to 5 o'clock do not show.

Reverse

If coin is turned on horizontal axis:
Thick spur-like die break on lower side near right end of second bar from top. (Customary diagnostic point).
Ends of second bar from bottom are double cut as are right ends of 3rd and 4th bars from bottom.
Tiny line die break from top of bottom bar near right end to underside and across bar above.
In Bolen there is a line sloping slightly downward to the left from the left end of the bottom of the 4th bar from the top.
In Bolen there is a short almost horizontal raised line in the field between the left ends of 2nd and 3rd bars from bottom.
In Bolen the left end of the third bar from the top has two horizontal spurs.



E-82 5-3-14

CONFIDENTIAL
AIA
CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL



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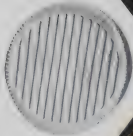
ANS

CERTIFICATION SERVICE

818 N. Cascade

Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903

13-8253-14



about
in 1960 and

and then last
January
1961



Good Thank You

1961 calendar



Carlson
Parker
of Tropical Culture
1961





Struck copy of the card

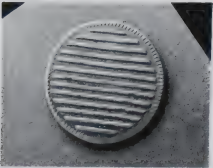
One in ¹⁸⁹⁰ taken on white metal

One is copper

Localed by Bussell - 1898









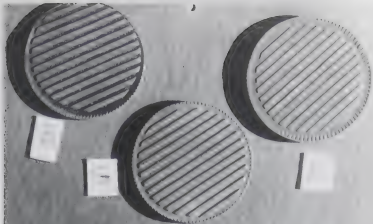
Albion
Boston 1874

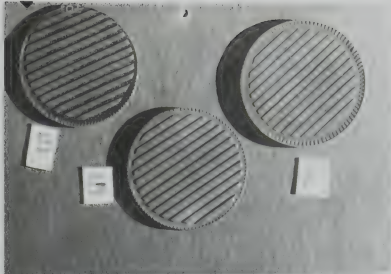


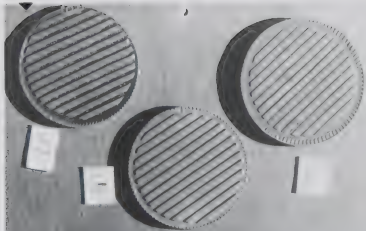
218

Newman

Bolen copy









USA PAR CENT CTTT.

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F-3627-D obv.



USFA BAR CENT CTFT.

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818 N. Cascade
Boulder, Colo. 80903

E-3627-D REV

EF-2250, Lot #62, Bar Cent. Very Deceptive. Though the surface is only somewhat grainy, the major point is the appearance of the edge, which shows all evidence of casting. What appears to be a nick on the reverse opposite the 2nd bar (the one with the defect at the other end) seems to me to be a test cut on the original coin from which this was cast. It is too smooth to have been done on this coin. I cannot agree with Eric that there appear to be several die breaks between several of the bars. In my opinion these were scratches in the original coin. These and various minor dents and scratches are too smooth to have been made on this piece, but were most probably on the coin from which this was cast. The large defect in the field under the right leg of A appears to be crude retooling on the original coin in order to remove or disguise some abuse of the surface.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

July 10, 1979

Mr. John G. Cooper
8769 Lake Road
LeRoy, NY 14482

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I very much appreciate your commenting upon my recent article on forgeries.

You were particularly astute to have recognized that Lot No. 1494 of the Helwig collection was generally identical to Lot 62 of the ANA auction of 1978. We did question this item and found out that it was another forgery made from the same coin as the forgery described in the article. We have not as yet located the original coin.

I do appreciate the fact that you wrote me about the matter and if you have any other clues please do not hesitate to write.

Needless to say, the investigation as to the source of the forgeries is still pending.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman

jah

John S. Cooper
8769 Lebe Rd.
Le Roy, N.Y. 14982
ANA R-92/59

Eric P. Newman
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Sir;

I thoroughly enjoyed reading your article in the April 1979 issue of the *Numismatist*, "Superb Numismatic Forgeries Are Upon Us."

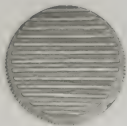
However, I have one interesting item that has puzzled me for the past few weeks. Concerning the (1785) U.S. Ben. cent. EF-40. I believe it was offered as Lot #62 at the ANA auction, (8/78) in Houston, Texas. Then it was withdrawn. Now it seems to me that this piece in question was offered for sale at another Bowers and Ruddy auction. On page 53 as Lot #1494 of "The collection of Walfred E. Helwig", Feb. 5-7, 1979. Included in the catalog is an illustration.

Could it be possible for this illustrated piece to be the original from which said forgeries were copied?

It is also possible that I missed a subsequent article explaining this situation.

I normally don't become involved in matters for I am not the best in writing letters. But I hope this small bit of information is most helpful.

Sincerely,
John S. Cooper



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A N A

CERTIFICATION SERVICE

818 N. Cascade

Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903

BAR #62

EF-2250

ANACS, EF-2250, Bar Cent, Bowers and Ruddy Sale of 8/21/78 - #62 withdrawn.

Weight 5.35372 grams (82.6 grains). Specific gravity 8.93. Very fine.

Its toning color appears unnaturally oxidized. Its edge has some striations running around it and some pocked areas. It has blotch depressions over the top of A and a diagonal scratch over the top of the right side of S and several diagonal line dents under the area left of the right foot of A. These dents seem cast and not suffered by this coin. There is what appears to be an edge dent at 2 o'clock on the USA side and another opposite the other end of the second bar which has the diagnostic die break.

There are what appear to be long raised die breaks in the trenches between bars 3 and 4, 4 and 5, 6 and 7, 8 and 9, and 9 and 10. The bars themselves are not affected in any degree. There is no Bar Cent which I have encountered which has any such characteristics. It seems that these are casting defects.

This comes from the same source and several other forgeries submitted for auction.

In our opinion this is an extremely dangerous forgery made by centrifugal casting. If it is a modern fabrication it violates the Hobby Protection Act. This coin and its companions should be kept by Bowers and Ruddy until a full disclosure and investigation is made as to its source.

Eric P. Newman

for

September, 1978

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

Picker

RF-9250, Lot 132, Bar Cast. Very deceptive. Though the surface is only somewhat grainy, the major point is the appearance of the edge, which shows all evidence of casting. What appears to be a nick on the reverse opposite the 2nd bar (the one with the defect at the other end) seems to me to be a test cut on the original coin from which this was cast. It is too ~~smooth~~^{smooth} to have been done on this piece. I cannot agree with Eric that there ~~are~~^{appear to be} several die breaks between several of the bars. In my opinion these were scratches in the original coin. Various minor dents and scratches are too ~~smooth~~^{smooth} to have been made on this coin, but were most probably on the original from which this was cast. The large defect in the field under the right leg of A appears to be crude retouching on the original coin in order to remove or disguise ~~some abuse of the surface.~~ some abuse of the surface.

The
Collection of
Wilfred E. Helwig

—and other important properties—

To be offered at
Mail Bid and
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

February 5, 6, 7, 1979

FIRST SESSION

(United States Coins)

Monday Evening, February 5, 7:00 p.m. Sharp. Lots 1 to 741

SECOND SESSION

(United States Coins)

Tuesday Evening, February 6, 7:00 p.m. Sharp. Lots 742 to 1438

THIRD SESSION

(United States Coins)

Wednesday Afternoon, February 7, 1:00 p.m. Sharp. Lots 1439 to 2109

FOURTH SESSION

(U.S. Coins, U.S. Currency, Ancient Coins and Coins of the World)

Wednesday Evening, February 7, 7:00 p.m. Sharp. Lots 2110-3227

Sale to be held at the
HOLIDAY INN
1755 North Highland Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

6922 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90028

Telephone (213) 466-4595

Toll Free Number (800) 421-4224

Telex: 69-1555 PHOTOGRADE LSA

Auctioneer: George Bennett



- 1448 1652 Pine Tree threepence. Noe-34. 16.0 grains. VF-20, small hole.



See Color Photo

- 1449 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Large planchet. Noe-4. 70.0 grains. EF-10, irregular obverse (possibly a buckled die).



- 1450 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Large planchet. Noe-4. 70.1 grains. VF-20, weak in areas.

- 1451 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Large planchet. Noe-6. 67.1 grains. VG-8, split planchet.

- 1452 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Large planchet. Noe-8. 60.2 grains. VG-8, clipped.



- 1453 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Large planchet. Noe-11. 70.1 grains. Fine-12, some weakness.

- 1454 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Small planchet. Noe-17. 68.2 grains. Fine-12.



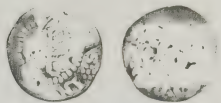
- 1455 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Small planchet. Noe-20. 67.8 grains. VF-20, weak in areas.



- 1456 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Small planchet. Noe-29. 68.7 grains. Choice VF-30, slight weakness in areas.



- 1457 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Small planchet. Noe-30. 67.8 grains. VG-8. Letters "RG" punched in reverse field.



- 1458 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Small planchet. 38.5 grains. Good-4 obverse, Poor-1 reverse.

- 1459 1678 St. Patrick's or Mark Newby farthing. VF-20, light porosity.

- 1460 1678 Mark Newby farthing. Fine-12.



See Color Photo

- 1461 1723 Rosa Americana halfpenny. The rare uncrowned rose variety. Unpriced in the Guide Book. VF-20, rough surfaces.

Delightful 1722 Hibernia Pattern



See Color Photo

- 1462 1722 Hibernia pattern halfpenny. Choice VF-30.



- 1463 1723 Wood's Hibernia halfpenny. MS-60, brown Uncirculated. Some slight planchet striations.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT BIDDING...

For information about bidding in this sale be sure to read the Terms of Sale on page 2. Complete instructions are given for bidding by mail or in person. Have a question about any lot? We'll happily furnish any other information you need to assist you with bidding.

- 461 Colonial trio: (1) 1723 Hibernia halfpenny. Fine-12; (2) 1797 Connecticut. Mailed bust left. Horned bust variety. VF-20; (3) 1787 New Jersey. Large planchet. Good-4. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 467 Starter group of U.S. colonials: (1) 1723 Woods halfpenny. VG-8; (2-3) 1797 New Jersey. Pair. One VG-8 and one Good-4; (4-5) 1787 Connecticut. D.B.L. Pair in Good-4; (6) 1794 Talbot. Allum and Lee. VG-8. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 469 1760 Voece Populi farthing (much rarer than the halfpenny). Large letters. Fine-12.

- 467 1760 Voece Populi halfpenny. "P" before bust. EF-40, light scratch on the obverse, but otherwise of exceptional quality. Sharply struck, light brown color.

- 468 1766 Pitt token. EF-40, minor rim nicks.

- 469 1766 Pitt token. VF-20, weak in areas.

- 470 1766 Pitt token. VF-20, small edge mark.

Note: Don't judge colonial issues having minor defects harshly. Bear in mind these were much more primitive times than today. Coining techniques were much cruder (particularly on the romantic clandestine issues). Also, supplies of copper varied greatly from nearly pure planchets (very rare) to planchets having all sorts of impurities.

The preceding four lots each have some minor defect. Despite these, the coins retain their wonderful character and historic importance.



- 471 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Period after Georgius. MS-65. Brilliant Uncirculated. Full mint red.

- 472 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Period. MS-63. red and brown Uncirculated.

- 473 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Period. MS-60. red and brown Uncirculated.



- 474 1773 Virginia halfpenny. No period. Scarce variety. MS-60. Brilliant Uncirculated.

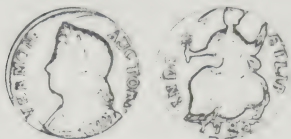
- 475 1785 Vermont. Ryder-3. Double struck! Good-4.



- 476 1785 Vermont. Ryder-6. VERMONTENSIV spelling (in an attempt to "Latinize" the colony's name). VF-20, light planchet defect. Exceptionally nice surfaces, otherwise.

- 1477 1786 Vermont. Ryder-6. As last. Fine-12, planchet defect.

- 1478 1786 Vermont. Ryder-6. VG-8.



- 1479 1786 Vermont. Ryder-10. Bust left. VF-20, planchet defect.

- 1480 1786 Vermont. Ryder-11. VG-8.

- 1481 1787 Vermont. Ryder-13. Britannia reverse. VF-20, small clip.

- 1482 1787 Vermont. Ryder-13. Fine-12.

- 1483 Group of Connecticut coppers: (1) 1785 Good-4; (2) 1786 M.B.L. Good-4; (3-6) 1787 D.B.L. Four pieces: three are VG-8 and one Good-4; (7) 1788 M.B.L. Good-4. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 1484 1786 Connecticut. Hercules head. Fine-12.



- 1485 1787 Connecticut. M.B.L. 15-f. Choice EF-45, a few striations. Dark planchet.

- 1486 1787 Connecticut. D.B.L. 16-6-NN.2 (Rarity 6). Fine-12, some weakness of strike.

- 1487 1787 Connecticut. D.B.L. 29-2-N (Rarity 6). VF-20, edge dings.

- 1488 1787 Connecticut. D.B.L. 33-2-Z.21 (Rarity 5). Fine-12.

- 1489 1788 Connecticut. Bust left. 7-E. (Rarity 5). AU-50, planchet defect.

- 1490 Pair of New Jersey cents: (1) 1786 VG-8, corrosion; (2) 1787 VG-8, reverse pits. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1491 1787 Massachusetts half cent. AU-50, some porosity on the reverse.

- 1492 1787 Massachusetts cent. EF-40, planchet cracked.

- 1493 1788 Massachusetts cent. With period. VF-30 in sharpness but with a small planchet defect.



- 1494 (1785) Bar cent. EF-40, scratches on reverse.

- 1495 1787 Fugio. Club rays, rounded ends. VG-8.

AN ENJOYABLE TRANSACTION

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B + R #62

11-2250



FF-2250

B+R 8/21/78 #62



EF - 2250

B+R 8/21/78 #62



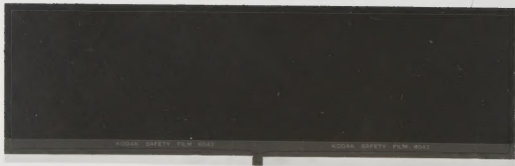
CERTIFICATION

ANA

CERTIFICATION SERVICE
818 N. Cascade
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903

B+L #62

EF-2250



CREDIT TO:

A N A

CERTIFICATION SERVICE

818 N. Cascade

Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903

B + R #62

EF-2250

Plan Paper

~~Sept 1978~~

The following

~~ANACS EF-2250~~

ANACS, EF-2250, Bar Cent,

#62 - withdrawn

Bar Cent, this was #62 in the Bowers & Ruddy Sale of 8/21/78 and was withdrawn before sale.

Weight
It weighs 5.35372 grams (82.6 grains), and has a specific gravity of 8.93. Very fine.

Toning appears

Its copper color is unnaturally oxidized. Its edge has some striations running around it and some pocked areas. It has ~~obverse~~ ^{obverse} lines over the right side of the S and several dents under the area left of the ~~top~~ ^{top of A} foot of A. These dents seem cast not suffered by this coin. There is a ^{diagonal dent} ~~dent~~ at 2 o'clock on the USA side and another ~~dent~~ ^{dent} on the reverse side.

and a diagonal scratch appears to be edge dent at 2 o'clock on the USA side and another

On the reverse there is the ^{diagonal} "die break" at the left end of the second bar from the bottom. There are what appear to be long raised die breaks in the trenches between bars 3 and 4, 4 and 5, 6 and 7, 8 and 9, and 9 and 10. There is no Bar Cent which I have encountered which has any such characteristic S. It seems that these are casting defects, in making the forged dies.

the bars are not affected in any degree.

This comes from the same ~~source~~ ^{source} as other forgeries submitted for auction.

In our opinion this is an extremely dangerous forgery ^{centrifugal} ~~made by casting~~ ^{made by casting} struck from forged dies made by a casting process. This is not an electro but the dies could be. Probably this is a dental type molding process. This is a modern fabrication and violates the Hobby Protection Act but that requires proof of its date of manufacture.

if it is a

This coin and its companions should be kept by Bowers until a full disclosure and investigation is made as to its source.

~~Sept 1978~~

Sept 1978

for
Edward M. Bowers
American Numismatic Society

not final

EF 2250 Bar Cent

this was #62 in the Boners & Ruddy sale of 8/21/78 and was withdrawn before sale.

It weighs 5.35372 grams (81.6 grains) and has a specific gravity of 8.93

Its ^{stopper} color is ~~the same as these copper pieces~~ ~~and is copper red~~ ^{some} ~~is~~ unnaturally oxidized. Its edge has striations ~~and~~ ^{of the} ~~of the~~ ^{running} around it and some ~~of the~~ ^{pocked} areas. It has obverse dents over the right side of the S and several dents under the area left of the left foot of A. These dents seem cast not suffered by this coin.

On the reverse there ~~is~~ is the customary "die break" at the ^{left} end of the second bar from the bottom. There are what appear to be long raised die breaks in the trenches between bars 3 ~~4~~ 4, 4 ~~5~~ 5, 6 ~~7~~ 7, 8 ~~9~~ 9, ~~9~~ and 9 + 10. There is no bar cent which I have encountered which has any such characteristics. It seems that these are casting defects in making the forged dies.

This this comes from ~~the same source as~~ ^{the same source as} other forgeries. ~~is~~

In our opinion this is an extremely dangerous forgery struck from forged dies made by a casting process. This is not an electric but the dies could be. Probably this is a dental type ~~casting~~ molding process. This is a modern fabrication and violates the Hobby Protection Act but that requires proof of its date of manufacture.

This coin and its companions should be kept by Boner until a full investigation is made ^{as to} its source.